GROSSMAN, A.

[illegible], A.; [illegible], P.

"Thermic Method of Converting Generator Tar in Coke Chambers." P. 316.
(PRZEMYSL CHEMICZNY, Vol. 10, No. 6, June 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

[redacted], A.

Determining the aptness of coke on the basis of the measured electric resistance of a coke [illegible]. p. 256

[redacted] Vol. 21, no. 8, Aug. 1954

Poland

So. EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956

GROSSMAN, ANDRZEJ

CZECH

Temporary operation measures during a breakdown period in a coke-oven battery. Bohdan Kallupwski and Andrzej Grossman. *Hutnik* 21, 277–9(1954).—A newly constructed coke-oven battery of 28 chambers broke down in the winter and temporary operation measures kept the battery hot during 45 days of the standstill. The temp. in the heating flues was kept at 880-900° and the reversing was carried out every 30 min., as compared to 1180° and 20 min. of reversing time before the breakdown. Coal left in the feed silo aged and later on produced coke of poorer abrasion qualities in the repaired battery (which were tested by the "Micum" tumbling-drum method). P. J. H.

(2)

The Influence of Mechanical Treatment of Coke on Its Quality. B. Kalinowski, A. Grossman, and F. [illegible] (Hutnik, 1954, 21, (10), 324-326). [In Polish]. The influence of trans-porting and screening equipment on the mechanical properties of coke was investigated. On the basis of the results the correct method of handling coke according to its strength has been suggested.—V. G.

FU

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051703(

4065 536.48 : 622.86

Grossman A., Kalinowski B., Strzeszewska M. Research over Coal Freezing in Transport.

„Badania zamarzania węgla w czasie transportu". Przegląd Górniczy. No. 2, 1955, pp. 74—76, 1 tab.

Although by greasing truck walls with oils, coal may be prevented from adhering to the walls, the coal still remains frozen. Sprinkling the loaded coal with various oils is ineffective. Good results have been obtained by mixing, in relation to the quantity of coal, 1 per cent of various oils; coal thus treated does not freeze even when exposed for 48 hours in a temperature of -18 to -20° centigrade. The high cost of oil and of the process, however, make this method uneconomical. The most satisfactory results are achieved by the Soviet method of drying coal to such a degree of humidity (safety humidity) that it will not freeze up.

FU

(2)

[redacted], A.; [redacted]

Determination of mechanical properties of the wicket coke charge.

p. 594, Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1955. [redacted]. Warszawa.

So: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1956

H

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part III. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51485

Author : Gressman, A.
Inst : -
Title : Effect of Moisture Content and of the Drying Method on Clinkering Tendency of Coals.

Orig Pub : Przem. chem., 1955, 11, No 11, 648-650

Abstract : As a result of research on speeding of coal analysis in the coal-tar industry, a simplification of the process of air drying of samples was proposed. The method does not affect the results of

Card : 1/2

GROSSMAN, A.

The Comparison and Significance of Various Methods of Determining the Mechanical Properties and Reactivity of Coke. A. Grossmann. (*Hutnik*, 1955, 22, (7/8), 210-240). It is considered that the reactivity of coke is controlled by grain-size and porosity, and that the present standard laboratory tests do not allow a proper evaluation of these factors. The mechanical strength tests are also considered insufficient since they often refer only to a limited range of sizes. Permeability tests are more satisfactory in this respect. Tests should be carried out on a larger scale under conditions more closely approaching industrial practice.—W. S. & A. P. M.

GROSSMAN, A.

(2)

Effect of stamping of coal charges on the resistance qualities of coke. B. Kalinowski, A. Grossman, and S. Kowalski *Hutnik* 22, 247–52(1955).—Expts. conducted in two separate batteries of coke ovens of different sizes have shown (1) increase of density of the coking blend by 36% resulted in av. improvement of coke stability by 12% and coke hardness up to 37%; (2) the av. weight of the oven charges was in case of compressed blends 23.6% higher than that of charges made from coke mix dumped in the conventional manner. M. O. Holowaty

GROSSMAN, A.

4373. THE COKE AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AND THE PEACEFUL UTILIZATION OF NUCLEAR PROCESSES, Grossman, A. and Lenartowski, H. (Koks, Smola, Gaz (Coke, Tar, Gas, Stalingrad), Jan./Mar. 1956, vol. 1, 18-23). The importance of graphite and the role of the industry as a producer of raw material for reactor graphite are discussed. The possibilities of nuclear processes as a source of electricity and of radioactive isotopes are outlined. (L).

[illegible] Andrzej

H-21

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Part 3. - Treatment of Solid Combustible Minerals.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 12483.

Author : Andrzej Grossman, Jerzy Golombek.

Inst : Not given

Title : Rapid Method of Determination of Ashes in Coal and Coke.

Orig Pub : Koks, smola, gaz, 1957, 2, No 1, 20 - 22.

Abstract : A system of a laboratory tubular electric furnace for continuous ash determination in coal and coke samples was developed. A bushing of heat-resisting steel 500 mm long and 15 mm high is set in the furnace tube of the same length and 75 mm in diameter, and cups of the standard type with fuel samples to be analysed are moved along the bushing by

Card 1/2

VOL : D / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Part 3. - Treatment of Solid Combustible Minerals. H-21

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 12483.

Abstract : a chain conveyor; O_2 or air necessary for the combustion is introduced continually into the tube. The temperature from 500 to 900° is maintained in the furnace with a thermoregulator. 30 coal samples are analysed in such a furnace per hour at 800° and with O_2 supply, and 25 coal samples or 20 coke samples are analysed per hour at 900° and with air supply. The analysis results agree satisfactorily with results obtained by the standard method.

Card 2/2

VOL : D / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products. Refining of Solid Fuels. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68702.

Author : Grossman A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Additional Comments to the Grossman and Golombek's Article "Accelerated Method for Ash Determination in Coal and Coke".

Orig Pub: Koks, smola, gaz, 1957, 2, No 4, 171.

Abstract: Additional comments are made regarding the apparatus and the method employed for the determination of ash in coal and coke covered in an article by Grossman and Golombek (Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, 12843) and that proposed by Nitaturi. An evaluation of both apparata is given, and ranges of their practical application are compared.

Card 1/1

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels. H-22

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16821

Author : Grossman, A.
Inst : Not given
Title : Application of Radioisotopes in the Gas and Coke Industries

Orig Pub : Koks, smola, gaz, 1958, 3, No 3, 84-87

Abstract : Review of the latest foreign achievement in the matter of application of radioactive emanations for the detection of differences in gas densities existing in various gas streams of coke ovens. This review also covered applications leading to the improved operation of oven machinery. -- D. Tsikarov

Card 1/1

Distr: 4E3d

Production of petroleum coke of low boron content. Ludwik Górski and Andrzej Grossman (Inst. Naftowy, Kraków, Poland). *Chem. Anal.* (Warsaw) 3, 100–6(1958). —Based on the hypothesis that mineral substances carry B (at least to some extent), it seems possible to obtain pure cokes by pyrolysis of petroleum products. Pyrolysis of motor oil from the Glinnik refinery at atm. pressure gave no pos. results. For this reason, pyrolysis of some petroleum products was carried out at pressures of 40–75 atm. A 500-g. sample was placed in a 1-l. autoclave. The pressure was controlled with the aid of gases evolved during pyrolysis. The conditions of coking (temp. in °C. and pressure in atm.), the yield of coke in %, the content of B in p.p.m., and ash per cents were, resp.: 400, 70, 10, 0.6, and 0.32 for Polish petroleum from Glinnik; 410, 70, 16, 0.2, and 0.25 for petrolatum Barisol from Glinnik; 400, 65, 30, 0.1, and 0.22 for paraffin oil I from Glinnik, 400, 60, 25, 0.1, and 0.17 for paraffin oil II from Glinnik; 400, 60, 33, —, and 0.20 for "minusfiltrat" from Glinnik; 440, 70, 3, 0.8, and — for crude paraffin wax from Glinnik; 400, 60, 47, 0.4, and 0.30 for cresol extract from Glinnik; 360, 40, 50, 0.2, and 0.18 for paraffin-oil extract from Jasło; 400, 50, 39, 0.3, and 0.18 for paraffin-oil extract from Jasło; 360, 75, 34, 0.1, and 0.12 for machine oil from crude oil contg. no paraffin from Jedlicze; 410, 75, 30, 0.1, and 0.1 for motor oil from crude oil contg. no paraffin from Jedlicze; and 410, 70, 33, 0.2, and 0.15 for motor oil from oil contg. no paraffin from Jedlicze. Content of B in cokes was detd. spectrographically (cf. Skalska and Held, *C.A.* 51, 7088d). A comprehensive survey of the literature is given. Z. Kr.

POLAND/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Technology and Power Engineering C-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 5288

Author : Grossman Andrzej
Inst : -
Title : Graphite Reactors

Orig Pub : Nukleonika, 1958, 3, No 3, 273-286

Abstract : No abstract

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19

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Applications. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 28836.

Author : Grossman, A.
Inst :
Title : Anisotropic Cleavage of Cokes and Related Materials.

Orig Pub: Koks, Smola, Gaz, 13, No 1, 1-7 (1958) (in Polish with German, English, and Russian summaries)

Abstract: A number of cokes (C) have been investigated with a view towards determining their suitability for the production of graphite for nuclear reactors [control rods]. Petroleum and pitch C exhibit anisotropy as a result of which their grains take on asymmetric shapes on grinding. When these cokes

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POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels. II

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 28836.

are used to make blocks, the irregular shape of the grains leads to anisotropy of the graphite. The asymmetry of the grains is less pronounced in metallurgical C and is completely absent in C obtained by the pyrolysis of benzene, toluene, and naphthalene in the vapor phase. The type of grinding applied to the C is also of importance (grinding is to be preferred to crushing). -- Ya. Satunovskiy.

Card : 2/2

II.

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Chemical Processing of Natural Gases
and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 10, 1959, 30425

Author : Gorski, J., Grossman, A.
Inst :
Title : The Problem of Petroleum Coke with a Low Boron Content.

Orig Pub : Nafta (Polska), 1958, 14, No 7, 190-195.

Abstract : Taking into consideration the fact that the B content in graphite, entering into the preparation of atomic reactors, must not exceed 0.00005% by weight, the problems of the analytical determination of B in petroleum coke, employed in the production of this graphite, and also the distribution of B in the ashes and the organic coke mass were examined. Conducted laboratory investigations indicated that: (a) the B content, in tests of Polish and imported coke, fluctuated (on the average) between 0.8 and

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II.

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Chemical Processing of Natural Gases
and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 10, 1959, 30425.

2.5 parts per 1 million parts; (b) marked fluctiations were observed also in specimens of the same coke lot as well as in individual parts of a coke [illegible]; (c) decalcification of coke decreases its contamination with boron; (d) B enters into the composition of the coke organic mass incompletely, and (e) pyrolytic tests of the solar oil vapors under pressure permitted the obtainment of coke with a very low B content. Considerations were expressed about the prospects of producing coke of required purity out of the resinous-asphalt residue from the extraction treatment of petroleum products by means of their thermal reprocessing under pressure. Bibliography of 19 titles.

Card 2/2

GROSSMAN, A. ; FRANKL, A.

The dependence of the content of boron in coal tar on the property of coal and the conditions of degassing. p. 186.

KAKS, SMOLA, GAZ. Katowice, Poland. Vol. 4, no.1, July/Aug. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession. (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no.1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

23307

P/4/...

A221/A126

21.1700

AUTHORS: Grossman, Andrzej; Szmid, Zofia, and Szudek, Maria

TITLE: X-ray investigation of coke, obtained by naphthalene pyrolysis, for its graphitization ability

PERIODICAL: Przemysł Chemiczny, v. 40, no. 1, 1961, 15-18

TEXT: The aim of this research was to find out, whether there is any dependency between conditions of coke preparation and its graphitization ability and whether the pyrolysis temperature of 1,200°C can be reduced without deterioration of coke and graphite properties. The first part of this research is the continuation of Professor B. Buras' work (Ref. 1: B. Buras, Some Experiments Concerning Pile Materials, Materiały Konferencji Genewskiej 1955, Paper 943). The pyrolysis was carried out in a ceramic pipe of 55 mm internal diameter, heated in a silicon carbide oven. The coke formed settled inside the pipe. The pyrolysis was carried out at 850, 900, 1,000, 1,100 and 1,200°C. The graphitization was carried out in a Acheson type laboratory resistance oven with square carbon electrodes. Samples of coke in closed carbon crucibles were placed in the middle of the oven. The temperature was measured by means of an optical pyrometer

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S/0.4/61/040/001/003/007
A201/A126

X-ray investigation of coke ...

Graphitization was carried out at 1,400, 1,700 and 1,900°C for four hours each time and finally for thirty hours at 2,200°C. Electric resistance drops rapidly during the intense degasification below 1,000°C, but stabilizes at higher temperatures. X-ray examination was carried out by the powder method, using the VEM apparatus, the Debye-Scherrer camera of 57.3 mm diameter and collimators with round apertures of 0.5 or 0.8 mm diameter and radiation CuKα. Preparations were made by careful crushing of coke or graphite into a fine powder with Canada balsam as binding agent, shaping it into needles of 0.4 to 0.6 mm thickness. For each coke sample and each roasting temperature series of photographs were taken from preparations 0.4, 0.45, 0.5 and 0.6 mm thick. Thus obtained X-ray photographs were examined by Soviet-made micro-photometer MF-2. For comparison, samples made of high-grade Swedish graphite and one made from Romanian coke were also examined. Altogether 51 samples were examined. On the basis of these investigations the authors arrived at the conclusion that the temperature at which pyrolysis is carried out does not affect the degree of graphitization, provided that the period of graphitization is long enough. Basic physico-chemical properties of pyrolytic cokes (carbonation index, content of volatiles, real density, electric resistance and reactivity) do change in relation to temperature attained by coke, no matter whether it is attained during the pyrolysis or during

Card 2/3

X-ray investigation of coke ..

subsequent roasting) only the coke porosity and its apparent density depend on the pyrolysis temperature, which exerts also a decisive influence on coke output during the thermal decomposition. There are 1 photo, 2 figures, 5 tables and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Politechnika Śląska (Polytechnical Institute) in Gliwice, Instytut Badań Jądrowych (Nuclear Research Institute) in Warsaw and the Zakłady Elektrod Węglowych (Carbon Electrodes Plant) in Racibórz.

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1960

Card 3/3

26610
P/014/61/040/002/003/004
A221/A126

15 2250

AUTHORS: Grossman, Andrzej, Szmid, Zofia, and Szudek, Maria

TITLE: X-ray examination of the graphitization ability of cokes obtained through pyrolysis of benzene and its chloroderivatives

PERIODICAL: Przemysł Chemiczny, v. 40, no. 2, 1961, 105 - 108

TEXT: The authors decomposed benzene and its chlorine compounds by a pyrolytic process and examined the cokes thus obtained for their graphitization properties. The reason of this investigation was to confirm the findings of R. E. Franklin [Ref. 5: Acta Cryst., 4, 253 (1951); Ref. 6: Proc. Roy. Soc. (London), A209, 196 (1951); Ref. 7: Brennstoff-Chem., 34, 359 (1953)], who was of the opinion that in organic compounds rich in hydrogen some hydrogen remains in carbonization products and later fosters the process of their graphitization. On the other hand, coke obtained from substances containing little hydrogen and rich of oxygen, are reluctant in forming graphite. For their experiments the authors used benzene, chlorobenzene, meta-dichlorobenzene, 1, 2, 4 trichlorobenzene and hexachlorobenzene. For pyrolysis and graphitization, they used the same apparatus which were used earlier for similar experiments, described in Przemysł Chemiczny

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X-ray examination of the graphitization ability of...

[Ref. 10: A. Grossman, Z. Szmid, M. Szudek, Przem. Chem., 40, (1951)]. In all instances described in this article the pyrolysis was carried out at the temperature of 1,100 C. Solid products of pyrolysis were hard coke, soft coke and soot. Hard cokes were examined in a similar way as described in the report from previous investigations. It was found that the amount of chlorine in raw materials influences not only the amount of coke produced, but its properties as well. Coke density diminishes as the content of chlorine increases, but at the same time electrical resistance of the coke increases. Pyrolytic cokes, partly graphitized cokes and graphites were examined by the Debey-Scherrer powder method, using X-ray VEM apparatus and the Phoenix lamp, cameras for powder-method examination and collimators with a round aperture of 0.5 and 0.8 mm in diameter, CuKα radiation at 45 kv and 14 - 16 ma. Samples for X-ray examination were prepared either by scraping the needles from graphite or shaping them from carefully powdered graphite mixed with Canada balsam. For investigation two series of independently prepared cokes were used. In the first series cokes prepared from benzene, chlorobenzene, m-dichlorobenzene, 1, 2, 4-trichlorobenzene and hexachlorobenzene were examined. They were the products of pyrolytic roasting in a laboratory oven at 1,400, 1,700 and 1,900°C, and in an industrial oven at about 2,200°C. In the second series, the products of hexachlorobenzene pyrolysis and the products of roasting at 1,900°C

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X-ray examination of the graphitization ability of...

were not examined. The roasting time of II-nd series of samples was several times longer than that of I-st series of samples and, consequently, their graphitization was much better. The higher the roasting temperature was, the more pronounced and narrower were the lines on X-ray photographs. Having examined the X-ray photograms, the authors arrived at the following conclusions: No relation between the degree of graphitization and the substratum can be confirmed. Cokes from C_6H_6, C_6H_5Cl, and $C_6H_4Cl_2$ graphitize easier, while with cokes from $C_6H_3Cl_3$ this process is slower and weaker. There was no coke formed as a result of roasting the products of C_6Cl_6 pyrolysis. The valuation of coke properties and results of X-ray examination, confirm in principle the role of hydrogen during the process of pyrolysis, in conformity with the interpretation suggested by Franklin (Refs. 5, 6, 7). Only if there is enough hydrogen in the substratum, the coke formed is composed of carbon and hydrogen, otherwise graphitization prograsses slowly and some remaining chlorine changes its electrical resistance. The authors express their thanks to Professor B. Buras for help and critical remarks and to Professor I. G. Campbell for suggesting the investigation. There are 4 tables, 2 photos, 2 figures and 10 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the most recent English-language publications read as follows: C. R. Kinney, R. C. Nunn, P. L. Walker Jr. Ind. Eng. Chem., 49, 880 (1957); C. R. Kinney, Studies of Producing

26610

P/014/61/040/002/003/004

X-ray examination of the graphitization ability of... A221/A126

Graphitizable Carbons. Proc. Conf. on Carbon, University of Buffalo (1956).

RECEIVED May 27, 1960

ASSOCIATION: Politechnika Śląska (Silesian Polytechnical Institute) Gliwice, Instytut Badań Jądrowych (Institute of Nuclear Research) Warsaw, and Zakład Elektrod Węglowych (Carbon Electrodes Plant) in Raciborz

Card 4/4

GROSSMAN, Andrzej; PASYNKIEWICZ, Jadwiga

Oxidation of phenols in waters and sewages. Koks 9 no.2:55-62 Mr-Ap '64.

1. Department of Technology of Water and Sewage, Silesian Technical University, Gliwice (for Grossman). 2. Central Laboratory of the Gas Industry, Warsaw (for Pasynkiewicz).

GROSSMAN, Andrzej; JASTRZEBSKI, Jerzy

Studies on the chemical composition of xylites in Polish brown coal. Pt 1. Koks 9 no.5:145-152 S-O '64.

1. Silesian Technical University, Gliwice (for Grossman). 2. Institute of Chemical Coal Processing, Zabrze (for Jastrzebski).

POLAND

GROSSMAN, A.; KONOPACKA, J.

1. Silesian Polytechnic (Politechnika Slaska), Gliwice - (for Grossman); 2. Polish Academy of Sciences, Research Department (PAN-Zaklad Badan Naukowych), GOP, Zabrze.

Warsaw, Acta Geophysica Polonica, No 4, October-December 1965, pp 235-242

"Influence of geophysical agents on the radioactivity of trees."

L 58743-65 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWA(d)/EWP(l)/EWP(v) Pf-4

ACCESSION NR: AR5002382 S/0271/64/000/010/A014/A014
621.398.694.4-531.7

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat., telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn. Sv. t., Abs. 10A109

AUTHOR: Grey, E.; Grossman, A.; Rubin, M.

TITLE: Compensation of temperature increment of resistance in HFN-3 high-temperature tensometers

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vysokotemperat. tenzodatchiki. M.,Mashgiz, 1963, 162-169

TOPIC TAGS: tensometer, high temperature tensometer / HFN-3 tensometer

TRANSLATION: Low officienty of the circuit-type compensation is proven in some applications of foil-type tensometers. An apparent-deformation vs. temperature curve has been plotted for correcting the results of measurement. This is necessary when the structure is subjected simultaneously to mechanical strains and abrupt temperature changes (aircraft). Six illustrations.

SUB CODE: TD, IE ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

KAL'FA, S.F., prof., GROSSMAN, A.Ya., insh.

New photoelectroelastotonometer. Oft.zhur. 13 no.4:195-199 '58
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz glaznoy kliniki (zav. - prof. S.F. Kal'fa) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedry fiziki Odesskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta.
(EYE, INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS FOR)

PYATNITSKIY, B. A.; GROSSMAN, A. Ya.; KRASNOVA, V. V.; VLASENKO, A. I.

Phosphorescence of naphthalene and some of its derivatives at the temperature of liquid oxygen. Izv. vys. uch. zav.; fiz. 3: 41-44 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Odesskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi.

(Naphthalene) (Phosphorescence)
(Low temperature research)

GROSSMAN, B.S., inzhener; BARKLON, D.I., inzhener.

Parallel power supply for high voltage automatic block system lines. (MLRA 10:7)
Avtom., telem.i sviaz' no.5:36-38 My '57.
(Railroads--Signaling--Block system)

Grossman, D. P.

Grossman, D. P. An estimation of the category of Lusternik-Šnirel'man. C. R. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. URSS (N.S.) 54, 109-112 (1946).

Theorem: If the homotopy groups of an n-dimensional connected polyhedron K_n are trivial in dimensions $1, \cdots, k$, then the category of K_n (on itself) is at most $[n/(k+1)]+1$. The proof is based on another theorem: under the same hypothesis, if K_m $(k+1 \leqq m \leqq n)$ is a subpolyhedron, then the complement (in K_n) of the ϵ-neighborhood of the $(m-k-1)$-skeleton $K_{m,m-k-1}$ of K_m has category 1 in K_n. This is proved as follows: each point of the set in question is moved along a segment into that face of its carrier (in the barycentric subdivision of K_n) which is disjoint from $K_{m,m-k-1}$; thus the points move into the k-skeleton of the subdivision and this k-skeleton in turn is contractible in K_n, by a simple lemma. *H. Samelson* (Ann Arbor, Mich.).

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 8 No. 6

PA 12/49T73

GROSSMAN, D. P.

USSR/Mathematics - Equations, Algebraic Aug 48
Mathematics - Calculators

"The Use of Computers and Calculators for Solving Problems Dealing With Systems of Linear Algebraic Equations by the Integration Method," D. P. Grossman, 9¼ PP

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 8

Describes use of calculating machines for solving equations. States time required for various operations. Submitted 17 May 48.

12/49T73

PA 163T24

GROSSMAN, D. P.

USSR/Mathematics - Approximations May/Jun 50

"Problem of Numerically Solving Algebraic Linear Simultaneous Equations," D. P. Grossman

"Uspekh Matemat Nauk" Vol V, No 3 (37), pp 87-103

Basis of lecture delivered by Grossman to Div of Approximate Computations, Inst of Fine Mech and Computing Technol Acad Sci USSR. He is defending direct methods of numerical computations against iterative methods.

Div. of Approximate Calculations, Inst. of Precision Mechanics & Computational Techniques-AS-USSR 163T24

GROSSMAN, D. P.

USSR/Mathematics - Linear Algebras Jan/Feb 52

"Review of V. N. Faddeyev's Book 'Computational Methods of Linear Algebra,'" D. P. Grossman

"Uspekh Matemat Nauk" Vol VII, No 1 (47), pp 211-215

Despite the indicated deficiencies the reviewed book unconditionally remains useful to a large circle of engineers and mathematicians who are occupied with applied scientific research work; the appearance of the book should be welcomed. Published in Moscow/Leningrad by Gostekhizdat, (State Technical Press) 1950, 250 pages, 5,000 copies, 9.85 rubles.

204T32

GROSSMAN, D. P., Reviewer

Matrixes

Theory of matrixes and its application in differential equations and dynamics. R. A. Frazer, W. J. Duncan, and A. R. Collar, Authors. Usp. mat. nauk 7, no. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1953/2 Uncl.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 11
December, 1953
Numerical and Graphical Methods.

Grossman, D. P. On formulas of numerical differentiation. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 89, 777–779 (1953). (Russian)

The author obtains a formula for the kth derivative of a function $f(x)$ at a point a, expressed in terms of functional values at arbitrarily given points. Two forms of the remainder are presented, one for the case where $f(x)$ is analytic in a circle with center at a in the complex x-plane and such that the given points lie in the circle; the other valid for the case of x real, with the assumption that $f(x)$ has a derivative of order equal to or greater than the number of given points. *W. E. Milne* (Corvallis, Ore.).

GROSSMAN, D.P., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Formulas of numerical differentiation withour differences. Trudy MAI no.61:30-36 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Numerical calculations)

GROSSMAN, D.P.

Calculation of the characteristic values of Laplace's operator by the method of nets. Dokl.AN SSSR 106 no.4:595-597 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze. Predstavleno akademikom S.L.Sobolevym.

(Surfaces) (Eigenvalues)

GROSSMAN, D. P.

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